5. on the Cure of fever.

On

No 5

On the Cure of Fever.

As this remedy has lately ~~excited a good deal~~ been revived ~~of attention, and has been~~ and substituted in a degree for all others in the cure of fevers, I shall ~~make a few remarks on~~ first deliver an account of the different ways in which it is used, and afterwards make a few remarks upon each of them.

1 Cold water is employed by way of Affusion. The naked body is first placed ~~upon~~ in a large tub, or upon a hearth, or floor, and three or four buckets of cold water are dashed, or thrown over it.

The cold water when employed in this way acts 1st directly as a stimulant by the force with which it descends upon the body, and 2dly as an indirect stimulant by the reaction

v The same thing is necessary where blisters are applied. –

of the System after its sedative operation.
A new, or healthy action is thus induced
in the blood vessels, and the fever thereby
lessened or cured. To ensure this new & healthy
action a susceptibility to the action of
the waters (that is excitability) Dr. Jackson says very justly
should be previously created by means of
bleeding, purging, or emetics. I will add
further to ensure even its safety, those
depleting remedies are absolutely necessary.
They should be occasionally repeated, lest
the susceptibility or excitability of this system should
be exhausted by the protracted application of the cold
water. Thus the neglect of ~~the~~ previous deple-
-tion in the yellow fever of 1793 in this city,
the affusion of cold water did harm, or

V This inability in the System to secrete is founded ~~upon it~~ not only upon ~~its~~ the Suspension or Suffocation of its ~~exci~~ excitability, but upon its undue tension which will not admit of it. –

VI 1 That its Use ~~was~~ is founded in part upon an erroneous ~~a~~ belief that the cause of fever is seated in the capillaries which terminate in the Skin, and that the remedy acts by removing a Spasm upon ~~those small~~ the extremities of those small Vessels.

was useless in most of the cases in which it was employed. From the inability of the system to react, the fluids were thrown with great force upon the viscera, and obstructions and death thereby sometimes induced. ✓

To this mode of using cold water for the cure of fevers of great morbid action I object

11 2 That it requires such an exact knowledge of the state of the system to render it safe or useful, that it can not be applied by the common attendants of sick people without the constant supervisitendance of a physician which is seldom practicable.

3 It is attended with great uneasiness, & sometimes with danger when employed in cold weather.

4 The visceral congestions & inflammations which generally take place in our all-
-tumnal fevers prohibit the use of this remedy.
Admitting some reaction to take place
after the affusion of the cold water, a
large portion of excitement could not
fail of being thrown upon those diseased
parts.

5 All the advantages to be expected from
the use of this remedy are to be obtained
with more safety & certainty from the
common depleting remedies. After
the formation of the fever, the
~~I admitted formerly the benefits~~
~~to be derived~~ most strenuous advocates
for the affusion of cold water concede
~~concede that the applied by~~
~~in the manner we are speaking of~~ that it only

lessens the force of paroxysms, but does not shorten the duration of the fever. It destroys, or rather prevents a fever only when employed in its forming state.

Take notice Gent: I object to the Affusion of cold water only in fevers of great morbid action: I shall hereafter ~~advise~~ speak of its efficacy in fevers of an opposite character.

A ~~the~~ ~~2d~~ 2nd mode of using cold water in what, I shall call Infusion. the body in ~~this~~ ~~of fe~~ fevers is by ~~infusion~~ ~~it~~ cold water, case is ~~placed~~ ~~put~~ kept for sometime in ~~temperature~~ so as to prevent the reaction of the system, and thereby obtain its exclusively sedative effects. In this manner it is used ws? Brave tells us in the bilious fevers of Malaga. It is most ~~usf~~ useful in this way when exercise is employed

with it by which the excitability of the system is expended with the reduction of its excitement. We read of a man living in the year 1665 in London cured of the plague who jumped into the Thames, and swam ~~across~~ to the opposite shore, and Dr Mc Clene mentions a similar cure of a violent fever attended with delirium in a man who leaped into the sea from on board the Lady Castle Indiaman.

To this mode of applying cold water in violent fevers, to the body nearly all the objections might be made, that were urged against its affusion. There are few patients that would submit to it.

The 3rd mode of applying cold water

the body in that class of fevers which is now under our consideration is by what is called Ablution. The water is applied universally or partially by means of a wet cloth or napkin every two hours, or more or less frequently according to circumstances. Employed in this way it is an excellent auxilliary of the common depleting remedies. It lessens the heat of the body, reduces the frequency & force of the pulse, promotes a gentle natural moisture of the skin, relieves pain, and often induces sleep. It is moreover always a safe remedy, and requires no additional attendants to apply it. I have employed it for many years both

V The water employed in this way should be at its lowest temperature of cold, and every ice may be added to it to increase its coldness.

generally & partially, and long before the publication of Dr Currie's reports in its favor. I have seldom found the application ~~of~~ cold water to the whole body necessary in the fevers of our country. All its advantages are to be derived from washing the hands and feet, or infusing them in it for half an hour; or applying it to the head by means of a bladder, ~~in~~ or by injecting it into the bowels in the way of Clysters. The skin - the blood vessels - and the nerves are a Unit, and cold water or ice applied to any part ~~of the~~ of them is instantly felt through their whole extent. The ~~skin~~ whole skin contracts when cold water is applied to ~~the~~

a part not ~~Neck, a part~~ accustomed to its action such as the feet or neck, and the pulsation of the Ar=teries at the wrists becomes weaker and flower by plunging the feet into cold water. This remedy when employed in this partial manner acts like nearly all other reme=dies. We apply blisters to a part of the body only, and yet the whole skin & arterial system feels their beneficial effects. In short all the medicines we give internally act upon a small part of the body only in pro=ducing their general effects. Cold water when applied thus partially, ~~used in this partial~~ ~~In~~ offers no violence to the modesty or delicacy of a patient, nor does it render it necessary for them to dismiss their female nurses in order to be benefitted by it. Dr Currie forbids

the application of cold water to the body when there is partial coldness in any part of it, – when the heat of the body is below its natural temperature, and when it is not permanently above it. He forbids it likewise when the body is generally, or partially covered with sweat. I have not conformed strictly to these rules. On the contrary I have used it with an active pulse in all the above states of the system. I do not consider the abstraction of heat as the only advantage we derive from the application of cold water to the skin. ~~Ha~~ By contracting the diameter of the blood vessels, it lessens their morbid ~~ex~~ excitement & diminishes the circulation of the blood. Nor does any disadvantage arise from checking

‡ This is done with perfect safety to horses when they are covered with sweat, but not reduced in their strength by fatigue.

V It is ~~[illegible]~~ equally safe & useful in the inflammatory state of the Arthritic fever whether we call it Gout, or Rheumatism, and in several of the forms of eruptive fevers, as I shall say hereafter. From the inverse sympathy which takes place between the lungs and skin it is unsafe and mischievous in all its diseases. ~~accompanied with~~

partial or even general sweats by means of the Cold Water, when they are accom=panied with great fulness or tension in the blood vessels.* Cold water applied by means of Ablution whether ~~general~~ to the whole, or to a part of the body, is perfectly safe & generally useful in the Asthenical fevers of our Country after depleting remedies have been used. It abstracts heat - opens the ~~pores~~ Action of the blood vessels, and instead of Deter=mining the blood towards the abdominal Viscera, gives it a gentle centrifugal direction. Dr Cullen=mins has lately introduced the use of Ar=dent Spirits to the Skin instead of Cold wa=ter in fevers. It acts by the Coldness it induces by its rapid evaporation, but it is by far

V In the external application of cold water to the body you will ~~please to~~ attend to the following facts. 1st It is felt most sensibly under the arm pits. Pouring cold water under the shirt sleeve so as to pass to the arm pits, is one of the modes of punishing criminals in the new Jail of this city. I have once known the circulation stopped at the wrists & syncope induced by applying a lump of ice to that part of the body. 2 The Scrotum. 3 the feet 4 the arms & back, 5 the hands and face. The greater insensibility of the hands & face to cold than the parts before mentioned, and their sympathy with the whole body, is owing to their having the former exposed, and the latter nearly disposed by their habitual exposure to cold air, and washing them daily with cold water. 6th & lastly the head. The insensibility to cold of the head is so great as seldom to be affected by cold water alone. It generally requires the addition of ice to it to ease pain, or to reduce the pulse. —

too expensive for general use. V

2 The stimulus of animal & nourishing food should be abstracted in fevers of great arterial action. ~~Broths~~ Broths, milk and butter should be prohibited, also spirits, wine, & malt liquors and cyder even in the most diluted state. The aliment should be liquid, and should consist of weak tea and Coffee - Oatmeal - Arrow-root - rice, or Corn gruel - tapioca - sago, made pleasant with lime juice and sugar, sallops - potatoe - pea - or asparagus broth, roasted apples and the water in which wheat bread has been boiled. For several other articles of diet proper in inflammatory fevers, I refer you to Dr Johnson's nurses guide] a valuable little work published by the late Mr. Humphries & now to be had of his Frns & Successors in his bookstore.

3 In this fever which we are now considering the stimulus of sound and light should be abstracted. Company should be excluded from the rooms of persons confined with such fevers and conversation with their attendants and even their physicians should be as sparing as possible. The stimulus of light should be excluded especially where there is any tendency to delirium. Dr. Fuller, a graduate of 1809 found the pulse reduced eight strokes in a minute in a person in health by excluding the light from his room. A much greater reduction of the pulse may reasonably be expected in a patient whose blood vessels have become preternaturally excitable by an inflammatory fever.

4 The influence of the stimulating passions upon the body should be lessened, and the mind kept in a state

rather than in a state of moderate depression from fear, ~~than~~ to render confidence in a recovery. Schemes of business and pleasure are thus more easily suspended, and a disinclination for company & conversation more certainly induced. I am sure I have seen obvious advantages from this practice. I shall in another place mention the time in which hope & confidence in a recovery may be excited with safety, and advantage in fevers.

5 Exercise of all kinds should be strictly forbidden in this stage of fever. I am aware of the facts ~~forcey~~ mentioned by Dr Jackson in favor of Gestation in fevers, but it is in fevers of an intermediate degree of excitement between a Synochus, or Synocha & a typhus state of fever. I have seen fatal con=

=sequences

it in the latter stages of fever, ~~in~~
from ~~them~~ both in ~~wards~~ the military
hospitals ~~of~~ the United States, & have heard
of a similar issue from it in private
practice. See here Gent: the mischief of
prescribing for the name of a disease! and
the dangers of blindly conforming to the
advice of physicians of the highest rank
without a regard to all those circumstances
which vary both a disease & a remedy!

6 The stimulus of thirst should be allayed,
and the acrimony which is often generated
by heat and abstinence should be blunted,
~~and~~ or washed out of the system by diluting
drinks. Water is the ~~best~~ basis of this class
of medicines. It should be made pleasant
by being ~~made into tea, or~~ poured in a boiling state upon

certain simple matters that dissolve in it. ~~Thus~~ These should be Balm, - toasted bread ~~toasted~~ ~~and~~, Grape, Currant - and Blackberry Jellies, raw, or Dried Apples and Cherries & Tamarinds - to which may be added lemonade ~~and~~ Rice and Barley Water. ~~I have tried~~ They should ~~tipped these drinks~~ be taken in succession and rotation. I have multiplied them in order to ~~induce the patient to take from~~ prevent the taste of the patient ~~from~~ fixing ~~fatiating~~ or palled with any one of them. ~~Often by the pleasure which Variety and novelty afford to the pt taste~~. They ~~from the same reason~~ should be made as pleasant as possible in order to induce him to call for them. There are states of fever which require drinks not included in the above list of them. They shall be mentioned in their proper place.

~~Much~~ Much has been said of the temperature of Drinks proper in fevers. It has been the fashion lately to advise them in a cold state ~~cold state~~ - they may be proper in ~~certain~~ fevers of a moderate grade of Action, - but neither hot, nor cold Drinks should be taken in that state of fever for which we are now prescribing. Hot drinks stimulate directly and cold Drinks indirectly by the reaction they excite in the stomach, and thus increase the fever. In asserting that cold Drinks when taken into the stomach, produce reaction, and thus increase the fever I am aware that I contradict a favorite

Opinion of Dr Currie, and that is that cold water is always safe and ~~[illegible]~~ proper ~~in~~ in the stomach when it is so upon the skin. I am sure this not the case. The stomach and the skin possess very different degrees of ~~[illegible]~~ sensibility to cold as well as to many other things. A draught of cold water taken into the stomach when the body is much heated in hot weather often induces sudden death, whereas the same water may be applied to the hands feet and face with perfect safety. may more, it may be thrown over the whole body while covered with ~~face~~ sweat from heat without doing any harm provided it be done while the system is vigorous enough

There is a certain order ~~in the~~ in the operation of Cold Water upon the body in fevers. It is most sedative in the stomach, next upon the Skin. ~~next in the~~ This is different according as the Water is applied to the ~~hands~~ feet - ~~or~~ arms & back - hands, armpits, Scrotum, by meaps of Glysters, ~~the~~ the inside of the bowels - last, and least, to the head; hence the necessity of ~~cooling~~ mixing ice with the Water which is applied to the head.

V possesses this prominent sensibility to the action of Cold Water in a heated State of the body, it is scarcely felt by the bowels when injected into them. Of this I have seen many instances in the Colic, & yellow fever. It ~~can~~ gives ease, and excites a plea==sant Balter than a cold Sensation. In insensibility, the bowels and the head appear to be upon a par. The Italian physicians

to react. From a want of knowledge or attention to these facts Dr Currie has ascribed the sudden deaths of the persons mentioned in my inquiries from drinking cold water to their taking it when in a state of great debility & fatigue in which case it is hurtful when it is applied to the skin. But this is not correct. ~~These~~ The persons ~~who~~ who were destroyed by drinking cold water ~~who~~ were generally in a state of high excitement from labor, and their deaths must of course be ascribed to ~~the differences~~ a peculiar susceptibility of the stomach wholly different from that which exists upon the surface of the body. It is remarkable while the stomach

Dr Currie uniformly supposes cold water to act ~~as a~~ by a stimulating & not by a

have proved this by injecting Glysters of cold water in which ice has been dissolved in the Dysentery with Safety & Success. see Dr Rosa.

a sedative power in the Cure of fevers. If this be the case, why does he ascribe the morbid effects of the cold water when taken into the stomach to the body being in a state of debility from fatigue? If cold be stimulating, it ought to do most good in this state of the system. ~~But~~ This is but one of several errors into which the Dr's theory of the stimulating power of cold water has led him. It is only by a belief in its sedative action that we can explain all its phenomena as applicable to the human body, or that we can employ it with safety & hope in diseases, & particularly in fevers. But to return — having rejected the use of hot & cold water in fevers of great morbid

action, I proceed to remark that tepid water, that is water between 86° and 96° degrees of temperature should alone be taken in them. It allays thirst best in a tepid state. This has been proved by the experience of labourers in the hottest weather in our country. It has been proved more satisfactory by a number of sailors who were put to an allowance of water. A pint a day previously heated by a vertical sun satisfied them for nine days. Drinks taken in this tepid state besides washing urinary out of the body, counteract the tendency of the febrile action to increase the vital or animal properties of the blood — they serve further to open its quantity; and to obviate its tendency to pass into the serous vessels, and thus to

V Even where there is intense thirst. The thirst in this case has probably been found useful by fixing a large portion of mor=bid excitement in the fauces and thereby preventing its being thrown upon parts more essential to ~~the~~ life than the fauces. ~~Thus It acts~~

V Recollect that I have considered thirst as a disease, and as such, it ~~fixes~~ abstracts disease from ~~to~~ the brain and other parts more essential to life than the fauces. ~~Thus~~ In this respects it acts like a fabrication, or a vesicular Angina. That this is the case, I infer from the absence of thirst being a bad sign in malignant fevers, and the restoration of it after its absence always favourable. The practice of withholding drinks in violent fevers did not originate with Spanish=

prevent its being converted into membrane and lastly they lessen the heat of the body &c & promote the action of the absorbents.

There has been a good deal of controversy upon the subject of the quantity of fluids or drinks that should be taken in fevers. This question can only be decided by renouncing the name of fever and regulating our practice by its state or grade. The Spanish physicians Dr Cleghorn tells us interdict the use of liquids of all kinds in the beginning of fevers, V Spanish This practice somewhat moderated, is correct. No more should be taken in fevers of great morbid action in their first stage than is barely sufficient to keep up a constant moisture in the

physicians, was in the Island of Minorca. Celsus long ago remarked "that he that drinks least, will soonest be relieved of his thirst, for the fever will by this means soonest be cured".

v and I have heard of its allaying the extreme thirst which takes place in the Diabetes when suffered to dissolve in the mouth. The more powerful stimulus of the fatt, overcomes the less powerful stimulus from the disease of thirst, and perhaps relieves further by inviting a flow of saliva into the mouth.

Mouth and to lessen thirst. A greater quantity distends the stomach & blood vessels and thus ~~[illegible]~~ opposes the benefits we expect from depleting remedies. It from a pint to three half pints in a day are not sufficient to ~~keep~~ prevent dryness in the mouth, & to abate thirst; we must advise chewing of Apples or sucking Oranges, ~~&~~ or washing the mouth with flaxseed tea, or Gum Arabic Water for that purpose. Vanswieten tells us that putting common salt into the mouths of domestic Animals in hot Coun-tries lessens their thirst, Perhaps it would act in the same way in fevers. ~~Its~~ Oper-ation must be ascribed to its inviting a flow of saliva into the mouth. Chewing lead has been used for the latter purpose with

Lungs by persons suffering from the want of water at Sea. In favor of the use of these substitutes for copious drinking in fevers, we are told ~~that~~ these soldiers who marched from Suez to Cairo under Sir David Baird in the year 1804. in a heat of 120 or 130 Degrees who drank least water, and only washed their mouths with it, suffered the least from that heat. After the 2nd or 3rd day of fevers of great morbid action when depleting remedies, or Abstinence have made room for liquids in the blood vessels, and when the fluids from the want of fresh Aliment begin to acquire a morbid acrimony, liquids may be taken in a more liberal quantity with safety and advantage, and even before the pulse is reduced to its pas of Action.

Upon this subject I have only to add, that as it is necessary to ~~[illegible]~~ refuse copious Drinks in the beginning of fevers though called for by the most intense thirst, so it is equally necessary to enforce their use when they are indicated, though not required or called for by thirst, and even when they are disagreeable to our patients. This Diction is founded upon the ignorance or derangement of nature in rarely proportioning her desire for liquids to the exigences of the system in fevers. ~~The fauces like every other part of~~ The fauces partake of her folly and madness, and lose ~~their~~ the regular and useful exercise of their function in determining the quantity of liquids necessary for our support & health.

v be derived from the external atmosphere, and it cannot be corrected, the patient should be removed from it. —

~~Thirdly~~ The last thing I shall mention ~~The next class of remedies~~ to be abstracted from patients in high fevers is every kind of filth whether discharged from the body, or collected in a sick room from other causes. They are all of a stimulating nature, and are apt to increase the fever especially in an excitable state of the blood vessels. The filth

The next class of remedies are those which divert local morbid excitement, congestion ~~and~~ inflammation, deserous effusions from parts that are essential to life in the first degree to such as lap essential to it. They are all such as have been treated of under ~~the~~ our first head of Warmants, also certain other remedies. These are 1 The neutral salts. The first of

these is Nitre. It acts powerfully upon the Stomach, and thus reduces excitement in the bloodvessels, which soon discovers itself in the diminished force & frequency of the pulse. It is not necessary for its action to be felt in nausea or vomiting in order to its producing its salutary effects, for great morbid action may exist in the stomach, & yet no sensation attend it, as I shall say hereafter. The powerful Action of nitre upon this viscus is evident from the Dyspepsia which succeeds its long use in pulmonary Consumption. Its Dose is from ten to twenty grains according to the frequency of its exhibition. It is seldom borne by the stomach in the bilious or Gastric States of fever.

~~Glauber and Epsom salts now called~~ the sulphates of soda, potash and ~~the sulphate of~~ magnesia, the Tartrite of potash ~~and~~ and the acetate of Ammonia are all common and useful medicines in this state of fever; given in large doses when we wish them to act as ~~both obtain~~ aperitive purges, & in small doses when we wish them to act as Alteratives in reducing the pulse. The Tartrite of potash is particularly useful in bilious fevers & the Acetate of Ammonia is often preferred ~~where there~~ a fever is attended with nausea or a vomiting. —

The sal Soda and potash both act in a feeble degree upon the blood vessels thro' the medium of the stomach in reducing their frequency & force. This has

been proved by ~~[illegible]~~ a number of experi-
-ments made by Dr Elijah Griffitts of
this city.

2 Certain preparations of Antimony.
These are numerous as you will perceive
by consulting Dispensatories & the writers
upon the Materia Medica. I have con-
-stantly preferred Tartar Emetic to them
all, as being most certain & most ma-
-nageable in its operation. It determines
powerfully to the Skin, that is, tends to
equalize the Deranged Actions of the
bloodvessels when it excites a nausea,
but there is good reason to believe that
like Nitre it has that effect without
exciting any sensation in the stomach.

For many years I have combined $\frac{1}{8}$ of a grain of it with ten grains of nitre, and given them ~~in~~ every two hours in inflammatory fevers. In costive, and bilious habits, I sometimes add half a grain of Calomel to this powder. It has obtained the name of Antimonial powder from the antimony constitu=
=ting the most active ingredient in it. It performs every thing in high fevers when properly administered, that can be expected from James's boasted fever powder and with much more cer=
=tainty & safety. Permit me to recom=
=mend it to your general use. ~~fevers~~ The Calomel should be omitted in it after

a day or two unless you wish to excite a salivation in which case it is acts more promptly upon the salivary glands than when exhibited in any other way.

3 The Seneka Snake root, or Polygala is related to the Tartrite of potash or tartar emetic in its effects in fevers of a high nature. ~~Its acts~~ induces a centrifugal determination upon the fluids by a primary action upon the stomach. It has been employed chiefly in the Sy=
=nocha stales of fevers particularly pneumo=
=ny, Rheumatism & hyperemic tracheia=
=lis. —

4 The sugar of lead has lately been given to induce morbid action of the blood vessels. It has

that effect to a great degree in the hemorrhagic state of fever. I can say nothing in its favor in inflammatory fevers from my own experience. I know its disposition to induce Colic when given for ~~long~~ a length of time, I have been deterred from its use. It has had that effect in every case of Epilepsy in which I have given it to adult patients.

5 The Digitalis purpurea, or Foxglove has been introduced into practice for the purpose of reducing the pulse in the hypersthenic & hypocthenic states of fever. It acts like the heyer of lead by lap==ering the irritability of the Arterial system. I have used it in the Hydropic & pulmonary states of fever, but with so little success that I cannot recommend its use to you. All the physicians who advise it,

limits its use to that state of fever in which the pulse is full or tense. In these cases the lancet should be preferred as being more safe and certain. It never fails to do harm in a languid state of the pulse.

The external application of sweet Oil has been much commended in fevers of great morbid action. If ~~in this external appli-cation of sweet~~ The Oil ~~upon~~ should be applied by means of a feather, or with a gentle hand, for if it be applied by friction, ~~it~~ in the ~~the~~ inflammatory state of fever it ne-ver fails to do harm, by increasing the action of the blood vessels, and imparting to the blood a centripetal determination. I think it probable that the friction which is used ~~to~~ the body ~~with~~ in order as it sup-posed to convey ~~the~~ mercurial ointment

into the system in the yellow fever is great-
-ly hurtful. But there are other cases of
fever in which friction with oil does harm,
and that is in the delicate state of the skin
which takes place in the gangrenous, or
petechial state of fever. Dr Pugnet says in
the bilious fever of upper Egypt it produced
a general rubrymosis upon the skin, and
thus did mischief. When applied in a gen-
-tle manner I believe it has done service.
From the experiments of Dr Jackson of
Georgia it appears that it reduces the pulse,
in force and frequency. Piso speaks of it as a
common remedy of the hyperborean portion of
North America. It has lately been used
with success in the plague in Asia &
Africa. It was a common remedy
among the ancient Jews. - hence we ~~at~~
find it

for common use in a country which is as yet unable to afford the luxuries of medicine. —

recommended by the Apostle James in the New testament. It is too expensive & troublesome

Nitre dissolved in Vinegar has been employed as an External remedy in the yellow fever of the West Indies in its hyperstate. I have used it with advantage in chronic the acute state of Rheumatism. Perhaps it acts only by conveying off the heat of the body by means of evaporation.

7 Tight ligatures around the extremities by ~~ch~~ suspending the return of Venous blood to the Viscera, tends to lessen the morbid ~~action~~ excitement in the their blood vessels, and thus to dispose them to resume their healthy Actions.

8 Dr Stoll of Vienna advises the prevention of fleas as the means of lessening great morbid Action. His words are "Nie One knows how much ~~expaing~~ restraining a

V It produces this effect more certainly & promptly than any other remedy. It should not be continued too long. when unduly protracted, it becomes exquisitely painful and distressing. It was one of the modes of ~~suffering~~ torture employed by the government of France to compel the protestants to renounce their religion, and it is said it produced more apostates than any other mode of torture.

patient from sleep in a high fever, & how much wakefulness weakens a high fever & prevents a delirium." Vol III Rat: medendi p 109. I am disposed to think highly of this remedy from having often observed the effects of sleep in producing or encreasing delirium. It is moreover calculated to dissipate the irritability, & thus to reduce the morbid excitement of the blood vessels.

V ~~Writer~~ Here Gent: we finish our Att: of the Remedies for fevers of great morbid action, in which I include the hypothenus fortis, the hypocha - the hypochula - the hypochoid, and the hypochus Mitis states of fever.